PRO YORK STRUCKED SATURDAY, OCTOSER BU 1808 TRUER SHREET.

# NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKAUPTCY.

Decisions. Before Judge Blatchford. In the Bankruptcy of Joseph D. Crockett and Chris-tian F. Schramme and James C. Jewett, the Copartner-The Judge says:-The petitioners set forth that they and one James C. Jewett are copartners, that the members of the copartnership are unable to pay their debts in rull and that Jewett refuses to join in the petition; the prayer of the petitioners, that the petitioners and Jewett may be adjudged bankrupts. The answer of Jewett to the petition is that he has not been a partner with Crockett since January I. 1867; that Schramme is not and never was a copartner with Jewett, or with Jewett and Crockett, and that there was not when the petition was field any property in existence which belonged to Jewett in connection with the petitioners, or either of them, as copartners, or otherwise. The answer also denies specifically the existence of the assets named in the petition as assets of the copartnership. On the Isaue thus raised testimony has been taken. The Judge reviewed the testimony and said:—in the present case I am satisfied, from the evidence, that there was no partnership subsisting between the petitioners and Jewett when the petition was field, and the petition must be dismissed as to Jewett with costs. In the bankruptey of charies McBrian the Court rules that the Register was correct in denying a metion to vacate, and concurs fully in the views of the Register, the clerk to notify accordinally.

An Alleged Whiskey Defaulter. he has not been a partner with Crockett since Janu-

An Alleged Whiskey Defaulter. Marcus Levi was brought up before Judge Blatch ford yesterday morning and held for examination in default of ball in \$5,000. Levi is charged with hav-ing conspired with others to defraud the government of taxes on a quantity of distfilled spirits by ment of taxes on a quantity of distilled spirits by removing the same from a distillery in Fifty-fourth street to a place of her than a bonded wavelouse. Levi absonded before as arrest could be secured at the first detection of the offcare and has been at large till vesterday, when his capture was effected in Philadelphia by Beparty Marshat John Robinson, who has been after him for some time. The officer encountered some difficulty in getting his man out of Philadelphia by the with a considerable amount of detective finesse and strategy he succeeded.

# UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

### The Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud the Government-Post Office Case. Before Judge Benedict.

ase of the United States vs. Benerly Clarice .-The defendant was some time ago indicted in the Eastern district of Michigan on a charge that he, with several others, had conspired in the city of Washington to defraud the government of the United states, and the case is now up on a writ of habeas corpus and certificant to present to the court the question of the propriety of defendants commitment by John A. Osborn. United States. The creumstances have been fully reported in the Herald. The indictment alleged in the second and third counts that Andrew F. Lee, agent at Budalo, one of the alleged conspirators, did an act in pursuance of such uniauful conspirators. The indictment was found upon the thirtteth section of the revenue law of March 2, 1867. The counsel for the defendant (Clarke) argued that, first, the law was unconstitutional and void, being in conflict with the sixth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which provides that the accused shall be entitled to a specify trial in the district and State where the offence was alleged to have been committed. Second, that if the law was constitutional the indictment ought not to be tried in the Eastern district of Michigan, but in Washington, where the conspiracy was alleged to have been committed; that the overt act committed by a co-conspirator was merely evidence of the conspiracy out of the district where it was entered into. These points were argued at some length by counsel, who cited in support of their views the sixth amendment of the constitution of the Chited States (I Saikeid II.4, and 2 Cushing. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

C. A. Seward and Robert N. Walte for relator: United States. States, and the case is now up on a writ of habeas

#### "UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT - CRIMINAL BRANCH. Alleged Murder on the High Seas. Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. John K. Lambert.-The defendant is charged with having, on the 23d of December last, on the high seas, caused the death of Henry J. Parker, a seaman belonging to the brigantine S. Strouti. The defendant was first mate of the vesset at the time. The particulars have been fully detailed in the HERALD. The case stands adjourned till Mon-

# UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

More of the Alleged Naturalization Frauds. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Timothy Ducyer.—The defend

ant was arrested at Peekskill on Thursday evening by Deputy Marshals Dwyer and McCay on a charge of procuring and selling false certificates of natural-zation. The defendant was brought up yesterday merging and held for examination till Monday next. Committed for Counterfeiting. The United States vs. Richard Gerhart.-The de-

vesterday morning on a charge of having on the night of the 25th inst. passed a counteriest twenty cent stamp on one Michal Feitz, a layer heer saloon geeper in avenue A. Gerhart was committed for trial.

### SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM. Important to Bankers.

Before Judg e Jones.

John F. Underhilt vs. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank .- The testimony in this case developed the fact that the plaintiff drew \$15,000 from the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, receiving the money in three packages, purporting to contain \$5,000 each.

\$,000 each.

The packages appeared to have passed through several bands without being opened, and finally to nave been delivered to the Marine National Bank, when it was discovered that one of the packages contained but \$4,000.

The plaintiff in the case now sues to recover the balance of \$1,000. The defence claim that the Merchants' Exchange National Bank should show in an numistakable manner that each package contained \$5,000. The jury found for the defence.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the ther-

past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, Herald Building:

5 A. M. 29 3 P. M. 53
6 A. M. 41 6 P. M. 54
9 A. M. 42 9 P. M. 55
12 M. 57
Average temperature 45 12 P. M. 57
Average temperature Thursday. 47%
The Park — The Park Commissioners announce that the last Park concert for the season will take place on the Mall to-day, beginning at three P. M., if the weather is pleasant,

CORRECTION—THE HOTEL ROBBERY.—It was at the Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, not the West-ininster, that the daring robbery of a guest occurred Thursday morning. CROTON AQUADUCT DEPARTMENT.—The opening of

proposals for the construction of sewers and laying of stone block navement was postponed yesterday ewing to the absence of the commission. Casualty.—Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. J. N.

Devoe and lady and daughter were riding down Washington avenue, Yonkers, the horse was fright-ened and, running away, the carriage was upset. Mr. D. was slightly homed, but the others were not. ALBANY DAY BOSTS.—The Albany day boats make

their final trip to-day. The past season has been profitable, and has encouraged the owners to double the tachities for next season. Four boats will be put on the route between this city and Albany next summer—two through express and two way pas-THE WOOSTER STREET FIRE. - Full particulars of the

principal lesses and insurances in the above fire appeared exclusively in the Henald of yesterday, with the exception of that of Blossom & Bros. Their less was between \$30,000 and \$35,000, and their insurances are as follows:—Humbold, \$6,000; Germania, \$5,000; Fulton, \$5,000; Etna, \$5,000; Firemen's, \$6,000, Total, \$25,000.

ATTACE ON AN EX-COUNCILMAN, - One of the most dastardly assaults ever committed in this city took place yesterday morning at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-second street. Councilman Pullman was conversing with a friend, when he was knocked down by four ruffaus and beaten in a terrible manner. His assailants kloked him as he lay helpless on the ground, defacing his features and fracturing his skull. No reason is assigned for the act.

LICENSED CARTMEN. - To-day will be the last day C. LICENSEY CAPTMEN.—To-day will be the last day for cartment to renew their licenses. The renewal for is fifty cen's, and in default of this payment for renewalf all dell aquents are not only liable to arrest for delving with 'Q' a license, but if they around desire to coutting to kell thousand they are will have to pay a regular license fee 'Q' two dollars and fifty cents. There are about 8.00. Hernsed cartmen in this city, and up to the present times there providely has not been more than 5.000 who have reduced their licenses.

ARMOVAL OF THE SCAR "CATE'S COURT. Sperie procedures of the removal front the digestive trips, the

O'Brien has secured a room at No. 27 Chambers street for the Surrogate's Court, and Surrogate Pucker has aunounced his intention of taking official possession on Wednesday next. Mr. Tucker has been without a court room since May last, and a large amount of interesting litigation has accumulated. There are now about thirty case: of contested will and administrations awaiting trial, involving some 20,000,000 worth of property. The calendar of contested issues will be taken up at the new court room on the strict of November. The ordinary business of the Surrogate's office will be carried on in the basement of the new Court House.

AN OLD COUNTERPEITER PARDONED. -- Jonas Atkin on, who was convicted of engraving counterfel plates of the United States Treasury for greenbacks and stamp carrency of various sums and denomina-tions, and who was tried before Judge Shipman at the tions, and who was tried before Judge Shipman at the July term of 1807, in the United States Circuit Court, was on Thursday last pardoned by the President. The case and all the circumstances connected with Atkinson's trial and conviction will be recollected from the notoriety with which one of his accompletes, the notorious counterfeit dealer. Charles O. Brockway, surrounded his trial and conviction on the day he was sentenced by making a long speech in court, implicating several detectives as connected with the gang of counterfeiters that infested society at the time. Atkinson was seventy-three years of age the day he received his sentence of filteen years' hard labor in the Albany Pentrenhary.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS .- Yesterday afternoon a large number of prisoners who have en confined in the Tombs for drunkenness and dis orderly conduct were brought up before Justice Dowling and discharged by the magistrate with the request that if any of them were citizens to go and get registered. This seemed to please the unfor-tunates, who left the court rejoicing, and doubtless ere this the names of many of them adorn the regis-try lists.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- John Contbaugh No. 313 West 25th street, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and accused one Charles Curtis and two other persons, at present unknown, of accosting alm on the night of the 26th of October while passing the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, there dra the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, there dragging him into an alley way near that locality, where they stripped him of his coat, felt hat, sieve buttons, bunch of keys and fifteen dellars in national bank bais, in all valued at thirty-four dolars. So soon as Coalbaugh regalated his liberty after the accused scoundrels had fied he visited the Eighth precinct police station and there made known his loss, at the same time describing the principal rufflan. From this description officer Healy succeeded in apprehending Curtis yesterday and arraigning him as stated at the above court. The keys which the complainant lost were found upon his person and recognized by him. Curtis was committed to answer in default of \$3,000 bail.

A DESPIRATE RUFFIAN.—Among many prisoners

A DESPERATE RUFFIAN.—Among many prisoners arraigned before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning was one John McGrain, who, if the charge made against him is true, and there is very little doubt of it, is one of the most heartless brutes. The proof of this was the complaint of Catherine Gordon, of No. 21 Watts street, who, in behalf of her sister, Elizabeth Nolan, alleged that he entered Elizabeth's room this morning about three o'clock, and, pulling her out of bed, began an unmercinal assant upon her, bearing her about the head and face with his fist, and after she was prostrate upon the floor, bleeding from frightful bruises, jumping upon her and stamping her hard the head and face with his fist, and after she was prostrate upon the floor, bleeding from frightful bruises, jumping upon her and stamping her with his boots until her face was a complete jelly. To add to the murderous assauti, after she was in this almost lifeless condition. Iying in a great pool of blood, McGrath picked up a water pitcher and struck her on the head, cutting it open, and, if is feared, fracturing her skull. The cries of the sufferer brought to the house officer Wall, of the Eighth precinct, who arrested the brute, and after taking him to the station house he returned and with assistance removed the injured girl to Bethevue Hospital, where she fies in a critical condition. The reason of the assaut, as parrated by Elizabeth's sister, is that McGrath, who has not lend any occupation for several years, desired her to walk about the streets at night and by money there carned contribute to his support. While McGrath was locked up in the prisoners' box, attached to the court, to answer this complaint, he also exhibited his brutal procivities by insulting a woman who was elso confined there on some petty charge, and when remonstrated with twined abruptly and struck her under the eye, so that when she was arrigined a few moments afterwards her face was frightfully swollen and distorted. The court directed both complaints to be taken against the accused, and upon the first one he was committed to awalt the result of the injured girl's injuries and the second to answer at the Court of Special Sessions. he most heartless brutes. The proof of this was

## ALLEGED POISONING.

luquest in the Case of Mrs. Anna Oxenforth-The Prisoner Committed to Await Action of

the Grand Jury.
This was the case of a woman named Mrs. Oxen orth, who was brought to Believue Hospital the 2d of October last and died a few days after from symptoms which led Dr. Weber, who attended upon her, to believe were caused by strychnine. An autopsy was made of the body, and the stomach and intes times placed in charge of Dr. Doremus to undergo a chemical analysis. Her husband was arrested to await the result of the investigation, and to-day

oroner right that the recommittal of the prisoner has following is the testimony:—
Rosa Hittenrauth, of 33 Houston street, sworn estided that she lived for nine months with Mr. exenforth and his wife and was in the house when the committee or six weeks before the committee or six weeks before. Rosa Hittenrautht, of 53 Houston street, sworn, testified that she lived for nine months with Mr. Oxenforth and his wife and was in the house when the latter took sick some five or six weeks before she was taken to the hospital. She was confined to her bed at various intervals during this time, but complained of being sick during the whole period. During the stay witness made in the house Mrs. Oxenforth had been generally complaining of her head, but more especially so throughout the fourteen days prior to being taken to the hospital. Before leaving the house for the hospital she had a fit consisting of a struggling with the feet and hands and frothing at the mouth. This was the list day; nothing similar was noticed by witness before; Dr. Miller was called in by Mr. Oxenforth and attended her for three days before she was taken to Bellevue Hospital; witness was unable to say whether Dr. Miller called the day the deceased had convulsions; one day when both were our riding in the care deceased told witness that whenever she pecame so sick as to be confined to her bed to take her to the hospital; the relations between Mr. Oxenforth and his wife, so far as witness saw, were of an anaccable character; her reason for desiring to be taken to the hospital was because she thought she would not live long.

Dr. Charles Miller, of 27 Stanton street, debosed

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and his wife, so far as witness saw, were of an amicable character; her teason for destring to be taken to the hospital was because she thought she would not live long.

17. Charles Miller, of 27 Stanton street, deposed that he was called to attend upon the deceased the morning of the Soin of hast September by Mr. Oxenforth. He found the patient suffering from simple calarit of the stomach; she told him she had womited twice within the preceding twenty-four hours; he visited her twice, the second visit being on the following day; on this occasion Mr. Oxenforth told him he had found her in the morning lying on the floor in place of the best and expressed his intention of conveying her to the hospital, as he could not attend to his store and to her at the same time; witness found her on his second visit nowise improved; he prescribed for her one grain of morphine and forty grains of submittate of bismath, to be taken every three nours; also pellets of see to allay the semantion of vomiting; she complained of tenderuess over the pit of the stomach; saw no convusions; attended her on one casson, about two months previous, and found her exhibiting the same symptoms precisely.

18. Dr. Weber, of No. 33 East Twenty-saventh street, deposed that in his morning visit to Bellevue Hospital, October 2, he saw deceased and found her suffering from well developed tetants; she was unable to speak, and consequently could not explain her symptoms; he gave it as his opinion to the husband and brother demanded a coroner's examination, and arter informing the Coroner of the fact witness proceeded to make an autopay of the body and placed the specimes in the hands of the Coroner. Dr. Doremus, professor of chemistry and toxicology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, testafied he received from Coroner Flynn, through Deputy Dr. Knox, two glass bottles said to contain portions of the remands of the late Mrs. Oxenforth, October's Dr. Weber identified them to a careful chemical analysis, will the usual precautions of new symptoms in arr

ation, would be greatly increased, diminishing therefore the chances of its discovery by chemical tests; persons polacied by strychnine generally die in a few hours.

The jury then retired, and after a quarter of an hour's deliberation brought in the following verificit:—We find that there is probable cause for believing that the death of Anna Ozenfurth has been caused by organic poison, and we consider it only proper that further investigation be had before the Grand Jury. We request that the Coroner obtain such further evidence as may throw additional light upon the case.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty to the question of the Coroner, was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES. Coroner Rollins yesterday afternoon held an in quest at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house on the body of William Henry Carney, the colored man who was shot on Monday night last in the porter hands of Robert Tillman, also colored. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony went

witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that the parties who had been old friends, met in the drinking saloon, where they had some words concerning drinks which had been oldered, and it is alleged deceased drew a kinfe, wherenoon Tillman produced a pistol and shot Carney in the abdomen, indicting a wound from the effects of which death subsequently ensued.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verifict.—That Wilhiam itemy Carney came to his death by a pistol in the hands of Robert Tillman, on the 26th day of October, 1868.

On this verdict Coroner Rollins committed Tillman to the Tombs for trial. He is twenty-seven years of age, a native of New York, is a laborer and lives at No. 100 West Thirty-third street.

In his examination the prisoner said:—"What I in his examination the prisoner said:---What I

## dio was done in self-defence." Descased was thirty years of age and also born in New York. NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City. The City Police go to Saltersville to-day on

target excursion. THE COMMON COUNCIL have ordered the salaries adopted under the amended ordinance to be paid Additional judges of election have been appointed THE NEW CATHOLIC HOSPITAL. - The Sisters of the Poor in connection with St. Mary's parish solicit aid from the charitable towards the erection of the new

hospital which will be under their charge. Among the friends to the movement is Mathew Armstrong, of Greenville, who has given a large donation. THE ELECTIONS NEXT TUESDAY.—Chief of Police Fowler has given orders to the members of the force to arrest any person causing disturbance at the poils. This order will give general satisfaction, as disturbances were apprehended, particularly in the Fifta, Sixth and Seventh wards. The republican committee have appointed men to challenge suspected parties in these wards.

DISTURBANCE AT THE WIGWAM SUPPRESSED .-While one of the speakers at the Wigwam on Thursday night was making some remarks not altogether palatable to a portion of the audience several at-tempts were made to create confusion, but they were suppressed by the police. The officers were most active and succeeded in removing the turbulent elements from the building.

THE RIPLE CORPS.—The board of officers of the Fourth regim ent, New Jersey Rifle Corps, have adopted a bill for the amelganution of the military forces of the State. The bill, which is substantially the same as that rejected by the Legislature last spring, will be presented to the next Legislature. The County Courts.—A large number of prison-

ers were sentenced yesterday. The naturalization naturalized during this term is about one thousand. The transf already detected will be further investigated at the United States Commissioner's office to-day. business will be closed to day. The total number

DRAINING THE MARSHES,-The work of draining the swamps has so far progressed that upwards of

sixty acres of land are now fit for cultivation. CAPSIZING OF A ROAT .- Yesterday morning a man named Edward Collins was stepping from a tugboat into a small boat, near the Morris and Essox Rail-road bringe, when the boat upset and he fell into the water. The engineer of the tugboat at once threw out a rope and rescued him.

# ROWDYSH IN NEWARK, N. J.

Rental Assault on Governor Ward's Gardener by Uniformed Ruthaus-Two Men Accidentally Shot-Barrooms Gutted.

The democratic parade at Newark on Thursday nght was attended with considerable rowdyism, which in one instance, at least, assumed quite a serious character. This was a feroclous assault on Governor Ward's gardener, a respectable functionary named John McNeillie. The particulars, as related by the Governor bluself to our reporter, appear to be as follows :-- About a quarter before twelve o'clock the processionists, with thinned which, fronting the ernor's residence. When filing past the latter, against the iron railing of which was ernor's residence. When filing past the latter, against the iron railing of which was leaning the gardener and several female servants, a drunken wearer of the Jeckson Guard uniform, said to belong to one of the Jersey City designations, swung his torch in dangerous closeness to one of John's female companions. John remonstrated, whereupon the torchbearers evinced a disposition to fight and struck at the gardener. The inter disarmed the fellow, who then ran forward, but speedily returned and after a momentary appearance of civility renewed the attack. This time John knocked him down, which was the signal for a general attack on the gardener by the comrades of the rowdy. MeNeitile got the worst of it this time, and would doubtless have been killed outright but for the timely interference of some of the Jacksonian officers. In the melice the door and vestibute of the Governor's residence, as well as the garden in front, received rough usage, the windows being broken and panels battered shamefully. Governor Warri states that he has no reason to think that any design had been conceived to harm him personally. The same spirit manifested to 'go through' liquor saloons on one or two previous positical parades was observed on this occasion also. The guiters were not particular as to their victimis' posities. Democrats stufered in common with republicans. While these lawless occurrences were taking place, about cleven o'clock, a man said to be named Cornelius Coffee, a member of a Jersey City Jackson Guard, was struck by the wadding of a small brass piece brought from the latter place, and badly injured, it is thought, in the side. He was taken charge of by his contrades and conveyed to Jersey city. A notre serious accident transpired a few hours earlier. About nine o'clock Thomas O'Gorman, attached to one of the Newark Jackson Guard. was struck by the wadding of a small breast in an accidentar, though exceedingly reckless manner, by a warm friend named the wear had worked in the right breast in an accidentar, though ex leaning the gardener and several female servants, a

#### WAS NOT TAKEN IN CUSTODY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

There appeared in your paper a short time ago : notice to the effect that I had been taken to Newark, N. J., in custody. I wish to state that I never was N. J., in custody. I wish to state that I never was
"taken to Newark in custody;" but subsequent to
the above notice I went to that city and entered into
recognizance to appear when called upon in answer
to a charge made against me. The case was tried in
the United States District Court of New Jersey on
the 28th inst., and I was honorably acquitted.
Yours, &c., C. O. WOODHOUSE.

A LEARY TELEGRAPH CLERK FOUND OUT.—Mr. Edward Atkinson, during whose recent correspondence with General Butter a private telegraph despatch leaked out, writes as follows to the Boston adderties concerning subsequent proceedings:—Lasked the president of the telegraph company to institute the most searching examination, informing him that many merchants had urged me to enter a suit against his company. He at once said that no suit was required, as it was for their interest to keep the trust imposed upon them, and he would endeavor to discover the cuiprit if he was in their employ. An investigation was entered upon, and suspiction was aimost immediately runned upon a ciork in their employ, who, upon learning that the inquiry was in progress, at once resigned his place and left their office. His resignation has not been accepted but the officers of the corporation think it would be of ittue use to prosecute nime—first, for the general reason that one wine would steal a message, would take a false outh, and, second, because on the only similar companite of made to men they did detect an operator and said dim in a column they did detect an operator and said dim in a column they did detect an operator and said dim in a column they did detect an eperator and said dim in a column they did detect an eperator and that the footners of the correspondence the operator and the control sould be a control as an account of control assume the operator and the control sould be on the control assumed the operator and the control as a gondence of Control assumed the operator and the control as an account of control assumed the operator and the control as an account of control assumed the operator and the control assumed the operator and the control assumed the operator as a suite of control assumed the operator as a suite of control assumed the operator and the control assumed the operator and the operator as a control of control assumed the operator as a control of control assumed the operator and the operator and the operator and

## ARKANSAS.

fixty Thousand Armed Whites Walting News from the North-Reckless Desperation of the People-Taxes on Everything Tangible and Intangible, Animate and Innuis "Hild Confiscation" Improved Stevens' Upon.

There is nothing to open this letter with but the same owi-note sounded from Louisians and Texas. There is danger ahead—danger as great as in 1860. Then it was armed, bitter, open hostlity that was dozen things at once. A Malay when he starts to run a muck knows as little where he is driving to or where he will end as do these people in their present

There are 50,000 or 60,000 armed white men in Arkansas who have, most of them, armed themselves within the last two months. The radicals will tell you this the most plausible, politic and smooth-tongued temocrat will not attempt to deny it. Gunsmiths and dealers in revolvers have made little fortunes. These men are mostly banded together in that association Camelia—a secret league, whose ritual is fair as the flower from which it takes its name in outward that they are to act together, foot to foot, shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast whenever occasion calls. It is a white man's society, pledged to forswear miscegenation and to defend white homes and women from negro spoilers. On the face of it, as the military sub-commander of the State intelli-gently remarks, this organization is absurd and uncalled for. Twelve million white men in the South have no need to form a secret league against four million blacks; and further, of my own instance, let me add this testimony to the negro, who, in the unhappy position into which he has been forced has had enough of obloquy to bear. In twelve months' extended tour in the States of the Southwest, supplemented by more or less previous experience in every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas, I have found but one instance the abortive rising at Fossier Point, i.a., where the nerroes, of their own accord, incited by no unseruptious white men and scared by no real or fancied necessity of acting in self-defence, have ever taken the initiative in any organized act of aggression upon the whites. Their conduct has been mild, placable, ductile and inoffensive, as it was during the war. In the face of the most incendiary inducements those saving, british institutes which it seems the tashion to ascribe to them have never manifested themselves, except in isolated individual cases; and the truth, divested of partisan coloring, would really scent to be that the emancipaced siave is a timid, ignorant, childish and credulous being, incapable of self-reliance—a pilant tool for any one who chooses to make use of him for good or fill, but nothing more. Of all the St. Domingos and Haytis that have been threatened where has one been brought to pass? The history of every riot, from New Orleans down to Camilla and Opelousas, has been the same story of weak and terrified resistance to relentless staughter.

The Southern whites, who have lived among negrees all their lives, who understand their peculiarities of character far better than the politicans of the North, know all this well eaough. They showed it while the war was going on by trusting their homesticads, their wives and tacir little ones to negro hours and guardianiship, and never was the trust betrayed. They know that by going among their negroes to-day and execting that influence which the patriarchai character of their former relations conferred upon them, and which they have not yet lost, they could control their votes million blacks; and further, of my own instance, let me add this testimony to the negro, who, in the un-

and Haysis that have been threatened where has one been brought to pass? The bistory of every role from New Orleans down to Camilla and Opedousas, has been the same story of weak and terrified resists ance to retentless stangiter.

The southern whites, where the terrified resists ance to retentless stangiter.

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The southern whites, the terrified resists the travet. They know that her premisers the of character far better than the politic ans of the North, know all this well by going among their new forces to negro honor and guardinaship, and never was the trust bettrayed. They know that by going among their new force of the partial character of their former relations conterted upon them, and which they may not performed the partial content of the control of their content of the content of the

gress has turned us over, bound hand and not, are devouring our very entrails like revenous woives."

These are not the utterances of rabid unreconstructed five-caters, they are the caimly, deliberately expressed views of men whose past history and whose present attitude entitle their opinions to a respectful hearing—men who were Union men before the war, men who fought in the United States armies, men also who fought, too, bravely in the rebel ranks to descend into mere croc-radians now at this late hour. The feeling has grown gradually, but has developed with startling rapidity during the last few weeks, under the combined impetus of the election excitement and the extra tyranical and offensive State legislation which the approach of the Presidential condition of the South has been buried too much under considerations of loyalty and disjoyalty. Its material condition and prospects have been lost signt of. So long as loyal men were just in possession of the governments and disloyal men were distinanchised it was supposed to be all right. But it is not it past a trine significant that to be all right, and its left it was a supposed to be all right, and its left it was supposed to be all right, but it is not it past a trine significant that of all the long suffering Union men of the South for whose protection the reconstruction plan of Congress was oscensibly devised not one has been elevated to high office in the reconstructed governments of any state? The Northern emissaries to whom was entrusted the task of putting things through in the South lave improved upon the Congressional plan by taking possession themselves of all the fat offices. They did it stentility at first, boildy and openity of late, and are now throwing up intremendents to had on the Isra. All their ligislation tends to this one end, to deprive the people of all power to disposess them. There they are, Brarcan "Old Mon of the Sea," is true for the montes of the money of "mild conuscation" was presented and their own adone. A Legislature of imp

This is the existing tax bill of Arkansas. The succeeding sections intensify rather than abate its repulsive features. Autooratic powers of assessment are conferred upon the imported State Assessor. The imported judges on appear have the right to change the individual amounts, but not to reduce the gross assessment; in other words, they may take a thousand dolars of a loyal man if there are any loyal men paying taxes in Arkansas) and put it on a resel; but tacy must leave unioushed the imported assessor's little perquisite of three per cent on the amount to be levied, payable out of the State Treasury. If one of the Hasalo's able foreign correspondents reported such a measure as this as passing a Spanish justus or a German bund, how man sympathy would be wasted by liberty loving Americans! Sydney Smith's celebrated tax passage becomes feeble, beside the tax legislation of Arkansas. Taxes on every tree and fence, taxes on everything tangible and intangible, animate or manimate. A peany or two a pound on tell seems a small thing after tails.

after this.

Alay business honess in fattle Rock are taxed to
more than their grees rental. One-fourth of the city
stands in the name of Mr. Schenck, republican Congressman of Ohio, who bought it up at a tax saic,
who has never paid the purchase money the matter
being in mingation), who draws the rents is tride of

\$100,000 or so annually) and leaves the contesting former owners to pay the taxes, which they are compelled to do or forfeit their claim. In the country it is worse. The Legislature provides that in any one parish a sufficient amount may be raised by taxation in any one year to pay off the whole outstanding debt of the parish, which in some cases amounts to \$40,000 or \$50,000. In other words, utier, unmitigated ruin is held over every landed proprietor in the State at the option of a Legislature of imported whites and penniless negroes.

Need I refer back to the commencement of this letter and inquire whether the K. W. C. are likely to prove a myth or are likely to have any serious purpose in view, provided the people of the North fail to see the pressing importance of this reconstruction question to take it at once out of the tricky, unclean hands of the politicians of both sides?

I hesiste almost to write the next paragraph, lest it should bear a wrong construction. Yet must it be stated that in the great States belting the Gulf of Mexico the country has recuperated itself in the three years since the war in the matter of young men capable of bearing arms. These States have raised enough corn this season to keep them for two years to come. They have nothing to lose and are in better trim for light guerilla operations than they were in 1860.

Election Prospects—The Excluded Democratic Counties Preparing to Vote—All Depending on the Revision of Registration—Probability That a Radical Majority Will Be Preserved— The Destruction of the Negro Militia Arms. NAPOLEON, Oct. 23, 1868.

The registration in Arkansas is now nearly complete, but until the revision of the lists is over the result remains very doubtful. There are about sixty thousand white voters and forty thousand colored be the relative proportion of votes cast, democratic and republican. There are probasome three or four thousand whites who will vote republican, and there are nearly the same number of negroes who, under the leadership of Harris and other colored "democratical" orator will vote the democratic ticket, thus equalizing matters and leaving it a strict party vote of white and black. "With a fair registration," says General Smith, commanding the district, (himself a republican) 'I do not think the radicals can carry the State." The complaints in five or six large countles over which I have travelled are numerous and loud. The citizens of each parish offered to act as a body

The citizens of each parish offered to act as a body guard to the registrars and to protect their persons with their lives if need be. The offer was disregarded and the registration closed. Twenty-five hundred votes were then struck off the democratic roll at one fell swoop.

The Democratic State Central Committee have issued an address to the voters of these parishes, and Ashley and Lafayette counties, urging them to hold an election at all hazards. Several sections of the constitution are pointed out under which it is contended this election will be legal. The committee then go on to recommend that:—
"Duplicate evidences of all acts done, the poil books and lists and the ballots should be retained, properly authenticated, and scaled up and poil books and lists and the callots should be retained, roperly authenticated, and sealed up and preserved by one of the judges of the election. No one should be permitted to vote who does not take the oath prescribed in the constitution and who is not a qualified elector under the constitution. Certificates of presistantian

with that marvelions celerity with which negro-can convey intelligence. I heard it in Saline paris many hundred miles from the scene of action, an can convey intelligence. I heard it in Saline parish, many hundred miles from the scene of action, and way off from all railroad or telegraphic communication, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence. The people cooled down at once and drew a long breath of relief. Even to the radicals, except those whose money had been invested in the speculation, it was a matter of secret rejoicing. The publicity which had been given to this little reconstruction venture and the feelings it had evoked had placed them in a most critical position. Two days before the arms were destroyed governor Clayton, by the advice of his right hand man, Senator McDonald, had decided to store the arms in the government arsenal on their arrival, and not to attempt their formal distribution.

Arkansas will in all probability go republican. It has been mentioned in previous letters that the negro voters are not the controlling element in this State. Arkansas has probably a larger qualified white vote, in proportion to the colored vote, than any Southern territory, the white vote being largely composed of ex-federal soldiers. Military manipulation of the election gave the State over to the reconstructionists; State government manipulation of the registration can alone preserve the ascendency of the carpet-bag authorities.

# GEORGIA.

The Recent Manifesto of the State Demo cratic Committee-Denunciations by the Party Press-The Canvass-Radical Gerrymandering of the Congressional Districts-

Estimate of the Vote.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24, 1868.

The recent manifesto of the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee committing his party to the doctrine of negro suffrage has elicited a howi of indignation from one end of the State to the other. The newspaper organs of the State to the other. The newspaper organs of the democracy repudiate the action of Mr. Caoinnis and the three or four members of the committee. It turns out that there was not even a quorum present when the manifesto was resolved upon. Those present, too, it is said, were opposed to any offi-cial declaration in favor of negro suffrage, but were persuaded to action by representations that such a course would help the party at the North and at the same time be not worth the paper written

that such a course would help the party at the North and at the same time be not worth the paper written on in Georgia. The "unterrified," however, cannot see things in the same light. This political contest, they assert, is waged for the right of white men to rule the South; this must and shall be a white man's government; we will never officially recognize negroes as political equals. Now, the fact is that this manifesto in question was a mere "sprat to catch a whale." It literally meant nothing more than to influence public opinion at the North. That it has failed lamentably is owing to the quick and emphatic manner in which the masses disclaimed sympathy with and repudiated it. Thus suds another chapter in the history of Georgia reconstruction.

The people have nearly recovered from the depression caused by the recent radical successes and are working as hard as ever. Although the radicals have suddenly become quite enthusiastic they cannot possibly carry the State, and many of their intelligent leaders admit this. The small radical majorities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indians have reanimated the whites to such an extent that the only question now is whether the democratic majority will be large or small. Before the Reconstruction Convention adjourned it redristricted the State in such a manner that five of the seven districts have black majorities according to the registration of voters under military rule. A member of the editorial staff of a city paper called my attention to this fact. The change, or gerrymandering process, will, however, result badly for the radicals. Under the old division the negroes had large majorities in the First, Second and Fifth districts. As at present constituted the registered vote stands as follows:—

Districts. Registered Fole— Majorities— Majorities— Military 14, 1833 — 2,334 Second. 11,831 19,900 — 8,002 Third. 12,509 14,943 — 2,334 Second. 11,831 19,900 — 8,002 Third. 11,1831 14,937 — 1,516 Seventh. 11,536 14,833 — 1,605 State. 11,605 11,602 11,734

Pifth the numbers are closely divided between the two races. The registration figure, however, are no faur test, for it must be remembered that same 30,000 white men were not allowed to register who will now assuredly vote, there being no disfranchisements under the present constitution. Thus, in spite of the gerrymandering, the whites now have undoubted majorities in the First Third and Fourth districts. The Second, with a considerably larger regromajority than it now has, was carried by the democrats last spring electing flow. Nelson Taff, the present member of Congress. In this district the negrosent member of Congress, and the prespect is that Mr. Taft will be re-elected next behaviority. Thus the Fifth is the only district that the negroes are less disposed to be influenced by the whites. The fairest estimate of the probable vote of Georgia for President in November next is given below:—

Districts.

Democrat, Radical. Pifth the numbers are closely divided between the

the actual vote expected.

#### FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Dr. Poulet, of Plancher-les-Mines (Haute-Saone) France, has sent in a paper to the Academy of Sciences to show that alcohol taken in large doses is a sure specific in cases of poisoning by mushrooms. especially by those of the amanite genus. He further states that mere boiling in sait and vinegar is by no means sufficient to render the poisonous kinds inocuous.

M. Silvestri observed the eruption of Vesuvius in December last at its maximum activity and analyzed many of its volcanie products. The lave is dark gray, and sometimes greenish or reddish on the sur has a crystalline structure and exerts an energetic action on the magnetic needle. He classifies the lava in three kinds, varying in density from 2.46 to 2.81. One compact variety contained about two per cent of water. Three distinct sublimates were found, composed mainly of chloride of potassium and sodium and traces of copper. The greenish brown sub-limate contained 5.55 per cent of copper.

The Journal de Medecine of Paris, commenting en-the general state of health in Europe, mentions that at the present moment there is not a trace of any at the present moment there is not a trace of any epidemic on that continent. The predominant element is that of rheumatic catarrh. The inflammatory and concestive diseases that predominant during the great heats give way to affections less decided in nature and slower in progress, that attack more especially the serous surfaces and mucous tissues. If cruptive fevers are less frequent they will give place to typhoid affections of generally a moderate character, intermitting fevers of a more or less decided nature, crystpelas and tumerical cruptions.

character, intermitting fevers of a more or less decided nature, cryspelas and tumestical eruptions.

The Humboldt Medical Archives moutions several cases of tetanus (vulgarly called lockjaw) which had been successfully treated by a local application of chloroform to the entire spinal column by means of cloth saturated with it, and evaporation prevented by covering the cloth with olled slik. The application was made just at the approach of a paroxysm, as a result of the application the paroxysm was averted, and the patient fell into a calm and natural sleep. On feeling a returning paroxysm the same application was made, and the paroxysm the same application was made, and the paroxysm the same application of chloroform, and the subsequent convalescence was very rapid.

The Medical Press and Circular of Paris states that M. Trecul and others have lately been engaged in investigating the cause of the antumnal stripping of trees, and their researches would seem to point to the conclusion that in many plants a phenomenon occurs just before the fall of the leaf which is not unlike the process which accompanies the shedding of horns in animals. It consists in the obstruction of the proper vessels at the base of the period, arones and multiply till at last the vessels are completely choked up in the neighborhood of the insertion of the leaf, and thus a differentiated plane is formed, across which the leaf stalk breaks and the leaf accordingly falls.

At Porres, in Scotland, the Ordnance Survey officers have discovered an extraordinary defection of the plumb line. There are no mountains near to

At Forres, in Scotland, the Ordnance Survey officers have discovered an extraordinary defection of the plumb line. There are no mountains near to cause this, and it is believed that there is a mass of unusually solid matter beneath the surface at Forres, or eise a large cavity in the sea, which is not far distant. To ascertain this two clocks are about to be piaced east and west, one at Forres, forty miles distant; by the side of each clock there will be amagnet, connected with the opposite clock by an electric wire. The magnet will be inade to click, so as to mark the vibrations of the pendulum will reveal the force and direction of the deflection of the plumb line, and thus the cause of the curious phenomenon at Forres will then be ascertained.

The Society of Arts of London recently received a communication from the Duke of Buckingham re-The Society of Aris of London recently received a communication from the Duke of Buskingham respecting some interesting experiments on a new artificial ruci made on board of the Gannet at Trinidad. West Indies. The chief composition is the asphalt taken from the lakes of that island, mixed with a certain proportion of charcoal and earth and pressed between common bricks, which absorb any moisture that may be present. The trials on board of the Gannet were made with a mixture of sixty-five per cent of small coal added to the composition, which gave the same amount of heat and steam as the full amount of steam coal, thereby proving a considerable economy. The trials also proved that the fuel does not cake or clog the firebars and leaves little or no ash. Further trials were ordered to be made, which, if effectual, will be of vast importance to the West Indian and South American trade.

A statue was recently inaucurated at Birmingham, Enghand, to the memory of James Wart, the Inventor of the steam engine. This work is from the studio of Mr. Munro. The size is larger than life, and it is chiselled from a solid block of Carrara marble. With the sculptor it has been a labor of love, and he has achieved an admirable likeness. Some question may, perhaps, be raised about the pose of the figure; but in that reapect it is fidelity itself.—Walt to the life—just as he moved about at sono and at Hampstead. As emblematic of the steam engine are skillfully introduced without disturbing or detracting from the statue as an accurate work of art. The figure rests on an unpretending plinth of freestone. The cost of it has been defrayed to public anaseruction, no small share of which was subscribed by the workingmen of Birmingham.

Under the name of aplanatic lens a Mr. Steinheil, of Berlin, has invented a new camera lens for use in photography, which has given the most-exerordinary effects. Two varieties of flint glass, different in density, are used to form two membeus lenses, which are made achromatic and placed symmetrically to the ends of the tube. It has no chemical focus and does not give rise to "ghosts," it furnishes sharp pictures with the diaphragm stops, and can be used with full opening for portratture as well as for outdoor views and copying, being entirely free from distortion. In this respect it is superior to a Dallmeyer triplet, and is but little inferior to the latter in producing pictures of a large size. It has, in fact, about double the light of a Dallmeyer of the old construction. Its simplicity of construction enables the maker to sell at Berlin an apianatic of ten seconds for twenty dollars and thirty-two cents, while a triplet of the same focus, producing a picture of eight and a half inches, for twenty dollars and thirty-two cents, while a triplet of the same focus, producing a picture of the same focus, many the same focus, producing a picture of the same focus, will cost twenty-six dollars and forty-two cents.

of the same focus, producing a picture of the same diameter, will cost twenty-six dollars and forty-two cents.

In the Journal des Commaissances Médicales, of Paris, Dr. Ozenam publishes an interesting paper on the treatment of diphtheria, attended with the formation of adventitious membranes. The specific he uses is bromide of potassium. Three German experimentalists, Frantz, Schmidt and Toube, were the first to prove that bromide, introduced into the respiratory organs, caused faise membranes to be formed in the instruction of pigeons. From this they concluded, according to the homeopathic principle—similia similiary and premarks—that his element would cure croup and membranes dispheria. Dr. Ozenam took up the matter allopathically, and by experiment found that bromine first hardened the adventitious membrane, and then reduced it to dust. This led him to conclude that both the homeopathic and allopathic principles of medicine coincide in certain cases; but, letting this question allone, his researches have gone further, and show that bromine destroys contagion as well as chiorine, and prevents the spreading of epidemics. This fact, of course, became a stepping stone to using bromine as acurative medicine, and heary all the easest treated with it have been successful. As a preservative from epidemic diphtheria, Dr. Ozenam administers from ten to twelve drops of bromine in the cases treated with it have been successful. As a preservative from epidemic diphtheria, Dr. Ozenam administer from ten to twelve drops of bromine in the cases treated with it have been successful. As a preservative from epidemic diphtheria, Dr. Ozenam administer of the formation of hydrobromit acut. The vial must be changed as soon as the sight amber color has disappeared. To the patient the solution is administered in drops, nourly, in a tablespoonful of sugar and water, so as to give from one to two grammes of the former in allee ourse of twe ulinues, three teaspoonfuls of the atove bromined of bromine of bromine of potassium or else co esse common kitchen sait is thrown in, and then, in the course of five minutes, three teaspoonrais of the above bromided solution are added. The patient in-hales the vapor of bromine thus evolved through a glass foundel. By dist means the subtor has careed apwards of 150 cases of croup, or diphtheria, with